The Bombay Gazette,

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Bombay, 19th February 1862.

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15th Feb. 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain G. C. Burne, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 12th March, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th March 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Monday the 10th instant.

Steam Communication to Australia via Ceylon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MADRAS, (1,200 Tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain G. P. Wright, will be despatched for Point de Galle, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon.

For further particulars regarding freight and Passage money, apply to,

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th March 1862.

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 8th March, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

1st March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

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On Saturday the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

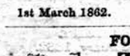
No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

1st March 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 4 P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 5th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wellen in charge, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 7th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Consignees of Cargo per Steamer *Taptee*, from the Malabar Coast, to send off their Boats alongside of the Vessel within twenty-four hours from this date; otherwise the remaining Cargo will be landed and warehoused in the Custom House at the Expense and Risk of the Consignees.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE,
Manager Steamer *Taptee*.

Bombay, 4th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY next the 6th March, at 4 P. M.

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Bombay, 4th March 1862.

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S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Morayshire*, Captain Mathers, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Mathers will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's side.

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Bombay, 25th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per French ship *Colporteur*, Captain Lebidolic, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Lebidolic will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's side.

DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.

Agent for Captain and Owner of the ship *Colporteur*.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1862.

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Bombay, 28th February 1862.

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Bombay, 26th February 1862.

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Bombay, 4th March 1862.

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BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
,,	French Calf do.	18 ,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.....	13 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Sundries per Steamer.

GOLD SPECTACLES, single and double side, with light frames .....Rs. 40, 48, 58, 68 0
PRESENTATION ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTERS to match, Magenta Morocco 45 0
DITTO.—Emerald green 50 0
DITTO.—Sage Morocco, gold and blue..... 50 0
FLAT CHESS BOARDS, red and white, or black and white squares.....Rs. 5, 6 and 8 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, to contain 96 Portraits, morocco, gilt clasps 28 0

*** *Other Albums, varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 22, still available.*

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT of the late PRINCE CONSORT, in metal frame 2 8

*** *A large selection of other Portraits on sale.*

FISHING TACKLE in books—with or without Flies .....Rs. 18, 20, and 22 0

Sundries per "Pride of the Ocean."

NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES for Town use:—
Baronial—Cream laid—Rose, Chamois, Violet, in three sizes, with Envelopes adapted to them.
Wholesale and Retail by Stationers.

For diffusing the Fragrance of Flowers in Apartments, purifying the Air, &c.
No. 1—Bronze, 6¼ in. by 3¼ in. 6 0
No. 1—Plated do. 10 0
Ordinary perfumes adapted to the above in cases of 6 Bottles 12 0
Best Perfumes, ditto ditto 20 0

BROWN'S RECLINING CHAIRS.

IRON CHAIRS, with leg rests and cushions, Patent folding suspensory, equally adapted for home or travelling 40 0
BROWN'S NEWLY PATENTED CHAIR COUCH, with spring, by which the sitter may adjust his position without rising; complete with leg rests and cushions, running on wheels, handsome suspensory, figured Carpet, patent seat and leg rest 85 0
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SALOON GUNS.

SALOON GUNS, smooth bore, No. 3, twisted barrels, cleaning rod and patent second trigger, with shield to protect the eye from escaped particles of powder or cap, together with 1000 bulletted caps 100 0

INKSTANDS.

LARGE SOLID GLASS INKS, with hinge tops on stands: round, square or triangular, blackwood or walnutwood Stands...Rs. 16, 18, 28 0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES.

Chubb's Travelling or Office Boxes, foolscap writing Folio, patent Ink, duplicate keys..... 50 0

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Leather Travelling Bags, best Hide,...Rs. 14, 16, 18 0

GILT FRAMES AND MOULDING.

GILT FRAMES, with ornamental corners, adapted to pictures, 18 by 14 ;—4, 5 and 14 inch beading.....Rs. 12, 14, and 18 0
GILT BEADING, of various widths, in which pictures of any size may be framed to order.

TRACING CLOTH.

PATENT No. 6—36 inches, each 24 yards .....
PALMER'S PORTABLE CALL SIGNALS. Consists of a pressure head, tubing and whistle, and is constructed for various purposes and situations .....
SIGNAL CALL for the Table, Ornamental foot and covered with Silk 4 0
Ditto for the Carriage 12 0
Ditto for Walls or Doors 8 0
Ditto with 9 feet covered tubing 10 0
Ditto 12 feet do 12 0
Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, per foot 1 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY PERSONS having Claims against the late Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff, deceased, who died about sixteen years since, are at liberty to send particulars of such Claims to the undersigned within thirty days for consideration.

FAITHFUL & KEIR,
Solicitors, No. 5, Forbes Street.

25th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee and Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee in our Firm ceased by mutual consent on the 28th ultimo. Our Firm now consists of Mr. Francis Clough and Mr. Henry Thomas Birks who will pay all debts owing by the said Firm and are authorised to receive all debts due to the said Firm.

BROWN, CLOUGH & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1862.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

CHERRY BRANDY.

IN Cases of 2 dozen Pints each, at Rs. 15 per Case. For sale by EDWARD BATES & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 75 Flask Cases.

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WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON AND GUESTLEE'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT &

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 5th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credite)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213½ per

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30 do.
Agra Bank	500	2½ do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	T. B. closed.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	23 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1¼ per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3-0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4-4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Chorea Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Annu. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 725 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prm.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36 ...	,, 88¼
,, Loan 1842-43	,, 88¼
,, Loan 1854-55	,, 88¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	,, 109½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	,, 106¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	2s. 6d. to	£3	5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds).....	£2	7s. 6d. to	£2	10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2	15s. 0d.	Nominal.	
,, (Seeds).....	£2	10s. 0d. to	£2	15s. 0d.
To China	no offers.			
To Clyde	no offers.			

PRICES CURRENT (March 1st, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
New Broach, ready ..... 213 to 214	None.
Dholleras, ...	Rs. 200
Oomrawutee	,, 195 to 196
Comptah, ...	,, 181 to 182
Dharwar Sawginned	,, 236 to 238
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 193 to 194
Kitch sindhia, ...	,, 183 to 186
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,, 202 to 203
Dhollerah ..... (Do.	,, 188 to 189
Oomrawutee (March and April)	,, 185 to 189
Veravelie ..... (Do.	,, 172 to 173
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,, 249 to 250
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1515 to 1520.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ..... at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 24 to 25	
,, ,, ,, ,, 33 to 34	

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, February 22.)

The supply of Cocoanut Oil coming forward has much increased ; and as pressing demands seem to have been met and buyers not so eager, the price has gradually gone lower and we give today's quotation as Rs. 93 to 94. With the exception of the usual prompt purchases no transactions have been reported. The export to Europe only amounts to 2200 tons against 4261 same date last year with only a very small stock remaining on hand, so that we may safely calculate upon a considerable falling off in the total export of the season.

Coir Yarn.—Small parcels continue to arrive but inferior, price being ruled entirely by the quality, and ranging from Rs. 36 to 45.

Freights.—For Oil perfectly nominal there being no open tonnage, in harbour. Measurement and other goods we give to 80/

From Tinnevelly our advices bring us up to 15th inst. The London Market had experienced no change. During the previous week no contracts had been made and the quotations remained at Rs. 107 for immediate delivery. It was supposed that the new Cotton would open about Rs. 100.

No arrivals or departures had taken place. The *Irrahdyan* was clearing at the date of our advice with about 2500 bales.

Exchange.				
On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	6	0 per cent.
3 days' sight ... ,,	1	8	0	,,
16 days' sight ... ,,	1	14	0	,,
Madras, sight ..... ,,	0	12	0	,,
3 days' sight ... ,,	0	14	0	,,
16 days' sight ... ,,	1	4	0	,,
Colombo, sight..... } 3 days' sight } 16 days' sight	Nominal.			

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Corrected up to 4 p. m., Saturday, 22nd Feb., 1862.

No mails have arrived since our last Overland, with the exception of some stray detachments of the new Bombay mail, which drop in irregularly almost every day. This afternoon, however, the *Colombo* was telegraphed as arrived at Galle.

Produce Market.—This market is more active than when we last reported it, but there is little or no variation of prices, except in saltpetre. American buyers are still coming forward.

Import Market.—Demand from up-country for piece goods is still suspended, and only a moderate business is doing, with little change in prices. Twist is in good demand and is readily sold at a steadily rising rate.

Joint Stock Shares.—The share market is well supported and favorite Stock commands full prices. Bengal Bank Shares are at 7,800 Dock Shares are wanted at 1,180 and no sellers. Bengal Tea Shares (Cachar Gardens) have been sold at 22½ per cent. premium. Steam Tugs have advanced to 700 and Bengal Coal Shares have been placed at 1800. There have been several transactions in East India Coal Shares at quotations. India General and Ganges Shares are lower and in this description of scrip there is no activity. Bonded Warehouse shares and Bengal Printing Company's scrip maintain their high premium.

Government Securities.—The only transactions reported in government stock have been made at fully one per cent. below previous rates ; and with the prospect of a dearer money market, holders are disposed to realize at even lower rates.

Money Market.—The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate one per cent. all round, and in the present reduced state of the cash balance a further advance may be looked for. The unemployed capital in the hands of the other banks is also much reduced, and an improved demand is anticipated. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th February, 1862 :—

Liabilities.			
Proprietors' Capital	1,07,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,19,873	7	10
Cash Credits Undrawn	1,49,709	15	2
Other Claims	1,36,729	5	5
Bank Notes	2,03,21,126	0	0
Post Bills	4,00,173	2	8
Deposits, viz., Treasury Balance, 1,14,21,997 Other Deposits 3,17,907-7-3	1,97,39,954	7	3
Total Co.'s Rs.....	5,16,67,566	6	4
Assets.			
Government Securities	60,77,070	8	0
Dues from Government	11,582	3	8
Cash including Treasury Bal.....	2,63,72,100	6	4
Loans on Deposit of Securities ...	1,00,79,300	0	0
Discount Loans on dittto.....	46,22,000	0	0
Accounts of Credit as ditto	2,90,000	0	0
Government Bills discounted.....	3,57,904	0	11
Mint certificates ditto.....	63,427	8	1
Mercantile Bills ditto	26,58,333	0	5
Dead Stock	1,92,123	14	3
Sundries	9,42,524	12	8
Total Co.'s Rs.....	5,16,67,566	6	4

Exchange.—During the few days that have elapsed since the departure of the Bombay mail there has been rather more enquiry for exchange. Bank bills have sold at from 2-09/16 to 2-0¾ ; credit at 2-011/16 to 2-0¾ ; and documentary at from 2-015/16 to 2-1. We hear of nothing doing on France, and rates are unchanged. On China the rates are nominally 215 for 60 days' sight, and on the Mauritius from 52½ to 53 for 30 and 60 days' sight.

Freights.—The number of arrivals during the last week has caused a fall in prices and the market has a downward tendency. The following charters have been effected since last mail. *John Haven* (A.) 1038, to load a cargo of grain for Mauritius at 1-14-6 per bag ; *Arafoon Apcar*, Str., 1480, to load hence to Galle and Bombay and thence to China for a lump sum Rs. 68,000 ; *Ellenborough*, (925) for the conveyance of Troops and invalids to England £20-10 ; *Wm. Cole*, 956, to load a cargo of grain for Mauritius at Rs. 2 per bag ; *Celestie*, (F.) to load a general cargo for Sydney, at 2-4-6 per ton ; *Zoanne*, 1326, to load a full cargo for Bombay for a lump sum of Rs. 80,000 ; *Scotsfield*, 825, to load rice for Hong-Kong, at 70 cents per bag ; *Et'en Wood*, (A.) 1046, re-chartered to load from Rice Ports for Europe, at 3-15 per ton open charter ; *Rutland* (A.) to load a general cargo for America, at 12 dlrs. per ton ; *Empire of Peace* 1549, taken for the conveyance of coolies to Demerara, at 14-5 a head, has engaged rice also for that port at 2-15 per ton ; *Charles Cooper*, (A.) 958, and *Lizzie Moses*, (A.) 1049, to load for Boston a full cargo at $12 per ton.

EXPORTS.

Indigo.—About 60,000 maunds, including the balance of the old crop, have been disposed of, leaving about 6,000 maunds for sale, chiefly of ordinary native and Oude descriptions. Prices are unchanged, but there is scarcely so much spirit in the biddings for good indigo and the low land and Oudes are difficult of sale.

Sugar.—The demand for vacunm yellow for shipment to Great Britain continues, and some fresh purchases have been effected at the previous rates of Rs. 8 per md. Fine white qualities for Australia have declined about 1-8 per md. ; Benares has experienced an indifferent enquiry ; and prices are gradually receding. Gurpatta Date continues too high for shipment to England but it is freely taken, together with Dolooah and other sorts, by local refiners at former prices. Stock about 6500 bags.

Exports from 1st to 18th February, 1862 ;—

To Great Britain	4,871 cwt.
Bombay.....	12,105 ,,

Saltpetre.—A fair amount of business has been done in this staple for exports to Great Britain, and some purchases for America have also been effected at an advance of 2 annas per md. The market closes firm and holders of refined are not disposed to part with their stock ; refracting 5 per cent. even at 7-10 per md. The embargo on American shipments has not yet been removed, but the merchants have commenced shipping under a guarantee to reland in the event of government not withdrawing the prohibition before ships sail.

Exports as above —

To Great Britain	54,472 mds.
N. America	5,426 ,,

Rice.—The enquiry for table has been inactive during the past fortnight, and a small business has been done in gross or unshipped qualities at 2-10 to 2-12 per md. Broken has fetched 1-10 per md. Several purchases have been made of sifted qualities for Melbourne at 3-4 per md. Large business is being done in Ballam for China and Mauritius at 1-7 to 1-13 per md. In Moongy, the import having fallen off, very little is doing.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	1,66,567 mds.
France	26,793 ,,
N. America	7,116 ,,
Mauritius	54,230 ,,
Bourbon	39,021 ,,

Raw Silk.—The arrivals of this article have been very scanty, and the news brought by the last telegram being a little better than before parcels meet with ready sales on arrival at prices about 4 to 8 per seer higher than last quotations.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	183 cwt.

Silk Piece Goods.—A fair amount of business has been done in this staple ; say, about 16,000 to 18,000 pieces have changed hands since our last, at prices ranging from 110 to 116 for middling qualities and 120 to 128 for finer descriptions. Stock about 20,000 pieces.

Exports as above :—

	Corahs.	C. & B.	Tussers.
To Gt. Britain,	1,464 pcs.	1,245 pcs.	0 pcs.
France	3,300 ,,	0 ,,	0 ,,

Jute.—Fine qualities are scarce, and extreme prices are demanded for them. The present stock principally consists of middling sorts, in which a moderate business has been done at previous rates. Large quantities of low jute have been purchased for shipments to Jeddo and other quarters.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	32,121 bales
France	250 ,,
N. America	1,600 ,,

Shell Lac and Lac Dye.—The demand for shell lac has decreased, and prices, though not quotably lower, are easier. Lac dye is dull, and there are no buyers at last prices.

Exports as above :—

	Shell Lac	Lac Dye.
To Great Britain.....	2,311 cwt.	445 ,,
France.....	276 ,,	41 ,,
N. America.....	200 ,,	126 ,,
Foreign Europe,...	210 ,,	0 ,,

Oil Seeds.—Linseed.—The Americans are still in the market, and good Patna is not obtainable under 3-14 to 4 per. md. Greek qualities may be had at 3-8 to 3-10 per md. Supplies continue scarce and are being taken up on arrival. Rape and poppy seeds are still too high, and consequently nothing doing.

Exports as above :—

	Linseed.
To Great Britain, ...	37,255 cwt.
N. America, ...	46,849 ,,

Castor Oil.—Is much demanded, and supplies being scanty, a further advance has been established in value.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain, ...	385 cwt.
N. America, ...	147 ,,

Hides.—Continue in fair request, and good sort being scarce in the bazar, recent arrivals meet with a ready sale at advanced rates.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain, ...	1,98,794 pcs.
N. America, ...	19,630 ,,
Hamburgh, ...	29,674 ,,

Gunny Bags.—With somewhat increased supplies, and but a light demand for America at present, the upward tendency of the market has been checked, and last prices remain current. A fair amount of business is going on for Bombay.

Cutch.—Nothing doing, and prices unaltered.

Myrabolams.—Continues neglected.

Export as above :—

To Great Britain, ...	96 cwt.

Opium.—The market is somewhat brisker, and prices have an upward tendency, pricipally owing to the prospect of a short crop next season.

Shipments from 12th to 18th February, 1862.

Per Steamer *Thunder*	for China, ...	945 chests,
	for Singapore,	200 ,,
	for Penang	30 ,,
	Total...	1,175 ,,
Stock in Godown, 18th February, 1862.		
Patna, ...		465 chests.
Benares, ...		470 ,,
	Total...	935 ,,

—Englishman Weekly Mail, February 24.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Lacs of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA and U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, GRANTS ADVANCES on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

THE BANK grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent at £12-0-0. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
,, ,, 4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¼d.
,, ,, 3 months' sight.....	2s.
,, ,, 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11½d.
,, ,, 1 months sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, ,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per annum, per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Drafts and Bills will be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of Business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Mar. 4	Tilly (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee 1 Mar.
	Maharaj (s)	Parker.....	Surat and Gogo 3 March.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis.....	Malabar Coast 28 February.

Departures.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	To
Mar. 4	James Brient	Lovett	Moulmain.
	Egret	Gilbert	Liverpool.
	Recorder	Osborn	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Chambers ; Mr. Micklejohn ; and 14 deck.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat and Gogo.—Mr. Bolus ; Mr. Jackson ; Mr. Brown ; Mr. Board ; Mr. Crawford ; and 166 natives.

Per steamer *Taptee*, from Malabar Coast.—Mrs. Gerling ; Mr. Nott ; Mr. Bevington ; Mr. H. Mallaby ; Mrs. G. Mallaby ; Captain Griffith ; Mr. Butler ; Mr. A. Robertson ; Captain and Mrs. Billimore ; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell ; Mr. Crawford ; 11 Europeans of the Artillery and 2 females and 42 deck.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Star of India*, for London, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London.

Fairie.—2,100 ingots Steel, 610 Pigs Lead, 160 kegs Paints, 20 cases Yellow Metals, 62 cases Wine, 8 cases Bottled Ale, 5 packages Private Effects, 80 cases Copper, 10,185 packages Iron, 50 bottles Quicksilver, 200 tons Coke, 1 case Machinery, 588 packages Merchandise, 1,472 packages Government Stores, 2 casks Sundries, 1,568 cakes Spelter.

From Liverpool.

Carolina.—1,790 tons Coals, 26 packages Machinery.

From London.

Maria Grey.—120 packages Coffee, 23 packages Myrch, 126 packages Aloes, 83 packages Sena Leaves, 90 pieces E. Teeth, 44 packages Gum, 279 packages Alkali, 4 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 4th March 1862.

For London.

Gibson Craig.—8 cases Deer Horns, 6 cwt. 13 cases Arracon, 64 cwt., Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Rob Roy.—200 bundles Hemp, 2001 cwt., Jairam Visram ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 75 cwt. ; Loose Deer Horns, 50 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Scotsfield.—300 bales Cotton, 1,650 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 2 bags Linseed, 31 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co. ; 80 cases Olibanum, 184 cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubibhoy ; 8 cases Indigo, 29 l. maunds, Hajee Mooga Shutee Meshkee.

Minerva.—1 case Ollmanstores, Hirjee and Sons.

Star of India.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Woodkerda Khatesy ; 500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Vernon.—5 cases Sundries, Wallace and Co. ; 72 cases Olibanum, 151 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs., Seedic Hajee Woosmon ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nanjee Toolsidass ; 1 case Damaged American Clocks, Mgrwanjee Cursetjee ; 600 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Cleadon.—439 bags Teelseed, 658½ cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Liverpool.

Black Eagle.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Dyall Bhimjee.

Sebastopol.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Tudor.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nuthoo Lalljee.

Queen of the Seas.—254 bales Cotton, 884 cwt. ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Khimjee Samjee.

Bencoolen.—400 bundles Country Gall, 200 cwt. ; 70 bundles Mustard Seed, 35 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.

Nagazaki.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass ; 640 bales Cotton, 2275 cwt., Copland and Co.

Gertrude.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Hajeebhoy Davood ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khatesy Tulasy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vuradhunon Poonsy ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Dewjee Vurria ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Feronia.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Jeathu Ludany ; 500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Combier Sons and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Crescent City.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Khatow Khimjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Madge Wildfaire.—1,440 bales Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Mesjee Luckoo and Co.

Buckworth.—600 bags Linseed 900 cwt., Laljee Nanjee.

Glendower.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Duke of Wellington.—150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Kesso Waga.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—500 bales Cotton 1750 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mohowjee Naronjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Kisnoo Waga.

For Clyde.

Broomielaw.—102½ bales Cotton, 358½ cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

For Singapore.

Rattlesnake.—1 bale Piece Goods, 20 corges Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy ; 82 packages Sundries, Chandabhoy Allybhoy.

For Calcutta.

Glen Isla.—50 packages Almonds, 100 cwt., Haiee Cadoo Remoola ; 8 packages Almonds, 27 cwt., Mirza Mahomed Sheerajee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

459	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.....	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
948	Constance, 3 (schooner), Stevenson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay. (in dock)
887	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Partridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ednersey, (flat), McLaren.....	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William ...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay. at Suez.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolamar, (paddle tug), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
510	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
309	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	River Indus.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
394	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (dst)	River Indus. Karachee.
	Koiree, (dst), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Jones ...	Andaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outrum, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
385	Phlegethon, 1 (paddle), Hutchins ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White..... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
893	Punjaub, 10, Fowlerton	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Wormley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
253	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

853	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
829	Minerva, Merrymann—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1190	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.	
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
823	Rob Roy, Bridie.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
1229	Scotsfield, Mackie—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 22)
1045	Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co.	(l. c. March 4)
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)
938	Victoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1234	War Spirit, Lakes—S. Burstall & Co.	

For Mangalore and London.

1099	Land O'Cakes, Shaver—J. Tanner & Co.	

For Liverpool.

843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1023	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1415	Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	
1068	Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1266	Boschworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1010	Chanco, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
936	Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
890	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
833	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.	
569	Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.	
879	Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.	
519	Emily Dawn, Kelly—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1800	Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
790	Glendower, Hughes.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
1195	Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
800	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
1149	Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
845	Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
995	Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1273	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)
1238	North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l. Jan. 9)
1650	Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
573	Rubia, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
2035	Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
440	Richard Cobden,—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
983	Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
764	Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1069	Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1800	Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1121	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	

For Marseilles.

516	Raphel, Souchan—D. Cursetjee

It is a Tax which falls chiefly upon the various classes of Artizans, Mechanics, and petty Traders.

That these, as well as the wealthier classes, should, in proportion to their means, contribute to the support of the State, is just in itself and is consonant with the usages of India; and the Governor General in Council has no reason to suppose that this principle is not understood and contentedly acknowledged by all.

It is the conviction of the Governor General in Council that the License Tax may be equitably and advantageously adopted as part of the Financial System of India whenever the exigencies of the State shall make it necessary.

But the Governor General in Council desires not to impose Taxes upon any classes without necessity; and the improvement which has now shewn itself in the Financial condition of India, enables the Government to dispense with the sum which would have been yielded by the License Tax.

This improvement is demonstrated by the Returns lately received under the new system of Account and Audit and by the steady increase of the Cash Balances.

The Cash Balances of all India amounted, on the 31st of January, to 18,40,00,000 Rupees, which, after allowing for the payment of all sums due for charges in England, will leave a net balance in India of more than fifteen crores.

As during the last year no Loans have been raised; as in that time there have been no extraordinary receipts; as it is certain by the Returns already before the Government that the actual Financial results of the year 1861-62 will be more favorable than was anticipated in the Estimates of April last; as most of the branches of Revenue are healthy, and as further reductions of expenditure are in progress, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the License Tax is not required to maintain a Financial equilibrium. He has therefore resolved to dispense with it.

The annual sum which the Government will thereby surrender is between fifty and sixty lacs of Rupees.

This sum would be collected from about five millions of payers.

As the collection, although not far advanced, has been begun, the Governor General in Council determines that, in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and vexation, and to prevent all doubt of the intention of the Government, the collection shall be abandoned at once without waiting for the completion of the Budget of the ensuing year.

Accordingly, the Governor General in Council orders that, in anticipation of the Law which will be immediately proposed for the repeal of Act XVIII. of 1861, all proceedings under that Act be stopped, and that any collections which may have been made under it be returned to the payers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Departments, Governments, and Officers noted below, for information and necessary orders, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette* for general information:—

Foreign Department.
Government of Bengal.
Government of Madras.
Government of Bombay.
Government of N. W. Provinces.
Government of Punjab.
Accountant General to the Government of India.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General Bengal.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General Madras.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General Bombay.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General N. W. Provinces.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General Punjab.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

We have now before us some of the correspondence that has passed between the Governments of India, Bombay and Madras on the subject of the transfer of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency. This correspondence has put us in full possession of the arguments that have been advanced for and against the measure, and these will be found summarily comprehended in the sequel for the information of our readers.

The main reasons that have been advanced for the transfer of North Canara to Bombay are, that it is a narrow strip of territory interposed between Cotton Districts of great importance to the Bombay Cotton trade, and a sea coast, the commercial emporium of which, at least as regards the Cotton trade, is Bombay; and that while the Cotton cultivation and trade above the Ghauts, and the coasting trade below, look to Bombay as their commercial capital, the Public Works and other Departments of administration in Canara look to Madras as the seat of their government, with which there is little commercial connection; and that as a consequence, the wants of the commercial community in the way of roads, Ghauts and harbours of shipment, have not been adequately and with sufficient promptness considered and provided for by the Government under which the District was placed. It has not been alleged that this state of things resulted from any specific neglect or maladministration, but simply from the fact that the District is remote and isolated, that nearer Districts whose interest and commercial connections centre at Madras, or which are connected on all sides with Madras Territory, must naturally claim and inevitably obtain precedence in having their wants provided for. The obvious and only effectual remedy then for this state of things was to transfer the District to the Government of Bombay, which already possessed the Districts above the Ghauts, and by which the District of North Canara would be regarded with special interest as interposed between one of its most important Districts and the Sea. In coming to this conclusion the partial and temporary inconveniences inseparable from every transfer of territory from one jurisdiction to another were not overlooked, but it was not supposed that they could materially or permanently affect the welfare of the people or the suitableness of the Administration. The Government of Madras, however, objected to the transfer on the following grounds. It was urged first that they were doing all that the Bombay Government could do for the roads, Ghauts and harbours of the District, and more, comparatively, than Bombay had done for its own portion of the lines of road required! Admitting this for the sake of argument to be the case, it was shown that it would not meet the reason for the transfer, which was founded on the fact that while the knowledge of what commerce requires is necessarily to be sought in the Cotton Districts of Dharwar, or the counting houses of Bombay, the power to sanction all expenditure on Public Works must under existing arrangements, come from Madras; so that misunderstanding, arising from want of information on both sides, and much delay, would inevitably result. Even supposing, then, the Government and its officers in each case to be equally zealous and willing to act, it was evident that action would necessarily be much more prompt and founded on fuller and more recent information of what was wanted, at Bombay than it could be at Madras. The second objection brought forward by the Government of Madras was that the change would be distasteful to the people of North Canara. With respect to this objection it was admitted that every such transfer when made from any other cause than the convenience of the people would at first be somewhat distasteful to them; but no cause was shown why in the case of the North Canara this should be more than a very superficial and temporary feeling. The people of North Canara are too far off from Madras to have any special predilection for that city as the seat of Government. It was also admitted that they might prefer being left under officers whom they personally know, and under a system to which they were accustomed, and it was for this reason that the Secretary of State of India directed that when the transfer was made, the present Collector as well as the subordinate establishments should continue in charge of the District as long as might be advisable. Under this arrangement, and with a uniform Civil and Criminal Code in operation, the difference in system, it was reasonably considered, could hardly be greater or more perceptible than between two Collectorates under the same Government. In the parallel case, only on a much longer scale, when the South Mahratta Country was about thirty years ago transferred from Madras to Bombay, the officers of all grades, European and Native, were left in their posts till removed in the ordinary course of promotion or otherwise; and though the Civil and Criminal Codes of Madras and Bombay then widely differed from each other, no serious inconvenience was experienced or complained of; and the people of the transferred Districts, under the direct control of Government, in Dharwar and Belgaum, are now represented as among the most rapidly improving, prosperous, and contented population of the Bombay Presidency. A third objection advanced by the Madras Government was that the Bombay officers who were likely to come in contact with the Natives of North Canara would be ignorant of the Canarese language. A reference to the Civil List shewed that nearly twenty of the Covenanted Service of Bombay had already passed in that language; and, further, a knowledge of the language has for the past twenty five years been required as a qualification for employment in the Southern Mahratta Country under the Government of Bombay. The fourth objection urged by the Government of Madras was that the Bombay Officers would be ignorant of the land tenures peculiar to the District. The natural reply to this was that they could be learnt as easily by a stranger from the Bombay service as by a stranger from that of Madras; and that as there was no intention to disturb at first the officers holding appointments in North Canara, those appointments would be gradually filled by Officers of the Bombay Government, who, by filling subordinate posts in the first instance, would acquire a practical acquaintance with the circumstances and usage,—the local peculiarities of the District. A fifth objection brought forward was the peculiarity of the Madras Salt and Police system. With respect to this objection it was shown that orders recently issued would have the effect of raising the Bombay Salt Excise to an equality with the rate of taxation in Madras, and that there was not the least necessity for disturbing the Police arrangements, which were more likely to be copied and extended than injuriously altered. The above objections, then, advanced by the Madras Government in no way altered the essential reasons for the proposed transfer, which were that the commercial interests involved are, and must from geographical position ever be, matters of close and immediate interest and importance to Bombay; while they are and must for the same reason ever remain remote from, and, in a commercial point of view, of no direct interest whatever to, Madras. In these respects, no new facts or arguments were brought forward which were not previously known, nor any thing advanced to throw a doubt on the soundness of the reasoning which induced the Home Government to authorize the transfer. The Government of Madras, however, apparently seeing the untenableness of the position they had assumed, endeavoured to delay the carrying out of the measure by urging that under the Indian Councils Act a Proclamation previously sanctioned by Her Majesty was necessary before the transfer of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency could be made; but it was clearly shewn that no such Proclamation was necessary, and that the Law applicable to the case was the 16 and 17 Vic. chap: 95, sec: 18, under which the Court of Directors had, and the Secretary of State in Council has, the power of appointing what part or parts of the Territories of British India shall be or continue subject to each of the Presidencies and Lieutenant-governorships, and to make such distribution and arrangement of these Territories as shall seem expedient. The question of the legal course to be followed having, however, been raised by the Madras government, and it being perhaps doubtful whether a specific order by the Secretary of State in Council would not be required to effect a strictly legal transfer, the government of India has not thought it desirable to urge the Madras Government to give effect at once to the whole measure, but for the present has only directed that steps be taken with as little delay as possible for transferring to the Bombay Government the control of all public works which are in progress in North Canara. In effecting this, the officers of the Madras Government are to be left in the District for a time, until arrangements can be made for their relief by officers of the Bombay Government; and the Government of Madras have been requested to issue such instructions to its officers of all Departments serving in North Canara as shall secure their ready and cordial co-operation with the Officers of the Bombay Government in giving effect to this first instalment of a measure which has been determined on after a full and mature consideration of all the circumstances attending the change. An application has been made to the Secretary of State for a specific order under the Act 16 and 17 Vic. chap. 95, sec. 18, authorising the transfer of North Canara to Bombay for Administrative purposes, and a Proclamation has also been sent for Her Majesty's sanction, annexing North Canara to the Presidency of Bombay.

Such is the nature of the correspondence that has taken place regarding the transfer of North Canara to this Presidency, and to which we have been enabled to refer. The unwillingness of the Madras Government to accede to the transfer, in fact their opposition to the measure, is very remarkable and certainly does not redound to their credit. We are surprised at some of the objections advanced by them. The measure has, however, been finally determined upon, and we have no doubt it will prove beneficial to the Bombay Presidency, as well as to North Canara and its inhabitants.

CALCUTTA, 28*th Feb.*—I told you in my last that Mr. Ritchie (the Legal member of the Supreme Council) had laid himself open to sundry hits on the part of the Press, and furnished considerable amusement to the Public, by carrying into the Council the peculiarities of address which, though usual, and possibly appropriate, in Courts of law, are decidedly out of place and savour of "shop" in Courts of Legislature. He is now being unmercifully twitted about a Divorce Bill, on the equality (?) principle at present so much in vogue with our rulers, which he has introduced, I presume, as an amplification of, and sort of appendix to, the Penal Code. This Code is in itself the clearest possible evidence of the utter absurdity and impossibility of carrying the principle into effect. To mention only one point which has some connection with the subject of Divorce; Hindus and Mussulmans are allowed by it to take unto themselves as many wives and concubines as seemeth to them good, whereas a Christian can only indulge himself with one. Again Hindoo and Mahomedan women, being allowed no choice in their marriages are held to be excusable in the commission of little frailties to which they are somewhat prone; and, in order that in this respect they shall enjoy no undue advantage over their European sisters, these as well as the former are allowed to get off scot-free; and the unhappy men alone are held responsible. This is equality with a vengeance! The Divorce Bill is equally consistent. It allows a Hindoo convert to Christianity to divorce his wife if she retain her former religion, but says nothing about enabling a convert (or pervert as you may consider him) from Roman Catholicism to get rid of his wife if she continue Catholic. Some witty individual under the signature of 'Equality' has been enquiring in the papers here what is to be done if a Mussulman, possessing the full complement of wives allowed by the Koran, turn Christian, and the latter follow his example. Is he to be allowed to retain them all, or, if only one, which one out of the batch; and who is to keep the peace among the remainder? Surely not the Legal Member. Says Equality; Hercules himself with fifty Penal Codes to back him could not do it. The Penal Code and the new Divorce Bill are fair samples of the measure of equality meted out by the Government of this country; securing to the native all the privileges and immunities for lax conduct which his own customs allow him, and granting him in addition the privileges enjoyed by the European, but which he is totally unfitted to appreciate or make good use of. Is it on the principle of equality that Native Magnates are excused from attendance at Civil Courts, and are permitted to be represented there by their Vakeels—an immunity enjoyed only by the royal family in England, and by the Queen's representative, the Viceroy, in India? Is it on the principle of equality that your Local Council is constructed, the Members being apportioned to the *numerical* importance of the races they represent, and the preponderance of energy and intellect in the Europeans, which makes them—though numerically the smallest—in influence the greatest section of the community—ignored? Sir George Clerk has hitherto been looked on as rather a good Governor, and as a man above the prejudices of his class; it is to be regretted that he should have closed his Indian career by so narrow minded a measure. Even Mr. John Peter Grant, retrogressive and repressive though the general tenor of his policy has been, has shot far a head of him and indeed of all his rivals in this matter. I fear we are likely to lose Mr. Peterson from our Council, as he is thinking of going to England shortly. He will probably be back again for a few months next cold season, but at its expiration will again, and this time permanently, quit India. It will not be easy to find his equal in general knowledge of the country and its requirements, and in clear practical ability.

And now let me sympathise with you under the infliction to which you will have shortly to submit. I refer, of course, to Mr. John Peter Grant's prospective accession to the Government of your Presidency,—for there is little doubt of his accepting the offer which is universally believed to have been made him. I am looking out with interest for the first outburst of indignation with which, I imagine, the news of this freak of the Westminster Maharajah's will be greeted by you. We all, on this side of the Peninsula, are sincerely grateful to you for relieving us of such an incubus as he has always proved, though at the same time we sympathise most sincerely with your misfortune in being subjected to his rule. If he succeed in as thoroughly upsetting Bombay as he has Bengal, I recommend you to tar and feather him, enclose him in a glass case and get up a Carnival for the express purpose of exhibiting him as the Lord of Misrule.

As I told you in my last, Lord Elgin was expected here on the 25th, but here we are at the 23rd, and there is no news of his arrival at Galle or even at Suez as yet. An attempt was recently made in Calcutta to get up an address to Lord Canning, approving of his general policy, but it failed most lamentably, as it deserved to. The argument of the promoters was that the broad and liberal measures which he had introduced, and the good he had done towards the close of his career ought to efface all recollection of his shortcomings during the first years of his administration, but the generality of people did not seem to think so. Governors are not as other men, and though the principle that one good action covers a multitude of sins be very laudable in private life, it won't do to apply it to Viceroys, or they will begin to get careless of their general conduct, trusting to some grand *coup* towards the close of their Vicereign to restore them to the position in public favour which they have lost through previous negligence. Granted that Lord Canning, in sanctioning the sale of Waste lands in fee-simple, has conferred on India a greater boon than any of his predecessors, it is not right that one such act, or even two or three such, should be held to entitle him to an address of thanks for his *general* conduct as Governor General. Addresses and statues are becoming much too common; men will come to look on them as matters of course, and it will soon cease to be an object of ambition to merit them, if every mediocre man gets them. The first movement having failed, the natives are now endeavouring to get up one among themselves; this will doubtless be a grand success, as, though it is only of late that the acts of Lord Canning's Government have been beneficent to his own countrymen, no one will deny that he has favoured natives from the commencement.

Apropos of the sections of the Penal Code to which I have alluded above, the *Hurkaru* has been revelling in a series of horribly scandalous articles lately, endeavouring all the while to make us believe him the incarnation of virtue. The day last week when suffering from a more than usually severe attack of *pudor* he launched a sweeping accusation of immorality against the entire female population of Calcutta from 'apparently exemplary mothers of families' down to 'daughters who shrink not from a father's blessing or a brother's kiss.' The general tone of the article was such that I really dare not quote more, I only wonder it has not drawn down upon him a greater outburst of public indignation than did the charge which Mr. Long, of "Nil Durpan" notoriety so sedulously propogated against his countrywomen. The remainder of the respectable portion of the Press however, that is to say, as far as their editorial columns are concerned, has treated him with silent contempt, though they have admitted into their correspondence columns one or two letters which appear to have hit the *Hurkaru* hard, notwithstanding the armour of virtue with which he had encompassed himself round about. They appear in fact, in conjunction with his own indignation at the cancer which is eating into our social system to have got him down and to be worrying him; as in his last issue he laments over himself as an 'amiable and misguided individual' whose endeavours to expose an evil with a view to its repression have been neglected by the respectable members of the community to whom they were addressed, and have brought down upon him instead the railings of the wicked.

The last absurdity of the wooden-headed Maharajah of Westminister has been to address a despatch to Lord Canning deprecating the publication of official documents before they have been submitted to his scrutiny, and requesting his Lordship to issue stringent orders to prevent so frequent an occurrence of it as he has of late observed. Public documents, he querulously complains, have frequently reached England through private sources, and been published openly in the papers before he has seen them. The purport of one despatch found its way into the *Englishman's* columns almost as soon as it was in Lord Canning's possession, and your contemporary requested Sir Charles' attention to the fact as a clear proof of the impossibility of preventing official documents becoming public. I can easily understand that inconvenience might occasionally result to Government were such documents published *indiscriminately*. But Sir Charles' despatch almost amounts to an order for indiscriminate reticence. He requests that Local Governments may be desired to transmit through the Supreme Government all papers they wish published in England, and that copies of all official documents published in this country may be sent for his information. Such wholesale restrictions savour of the good old days when the Honorable Court governed India for John Company and would allow no one to live in the country without a written permission. To the publication of documents affecting the public interest there can, as a rule, be no possible objection, and such openness on the part of Government would secure the respect and approval of the governed, it would be by far the wiser course to freely acknowledge such papers to be public property, and to subject them to public scrutiny accordingly: any attempt to enforce a contrary practice will inevitably fail, for if Government does not voluntarily hand them over to the press the latter can always obtain them indirectly. For the publication of documents of a really private nature Government has but itself to blame, it employs men void of intelligence or education, on paltry salaries, in its public offices, and expects these men, who do not know what honour means, to have sufficient high feeling to withstand the liberal offers which are made them for official papers. If by a slice of good luck it gets hold of an educated gentleman who would be far above divulging a really private matter, it soon disgusts him into retiring by classing him with the herd of Keranees among whom his lot is thrown.

I have no fresh information of moment to give you about the Bhootanese; two companies of the 38th Europeans and a wing of the 10th N. I. have been dispatched post haste to Darjeeling, which I told you in my last was threatened by the former, and have probably arrived by this time, but no further intelligence has been received regarding the movements of the enemy.

The long-talked of, much wished for Contract Bill is at present before the Supreme Council, and will I think be passed into law, notwithstanding the vehement opposition of Mr. Harrington who, true to his cloth, cannot see that the interloper has the least need of assistance, and à la Grant thinks the failure of the ryots to perform their contracts in the Indigo Districts is attributable to the absence of 'mutual interest,' a new way of putting the old story of insufficient remuneration totally ignoring the idea of Bengali dishonesty having anything to do with the matter. I wonder whether the absence of 'mutual interest' has had anything to do with their non-payment of their rents also. A Bill is now before the Bengal Council to amend the Act passed last year to assist the planters to collect their rent. Baloo Rama Persâd Roy, a son of the Ram Mohun Roy, who ended his days in England, the only one of the native members who has any originality or independence, made an excellent speech when it was introduced; urging that the Zemindar should be given the same power of enforcing the payment of rent by his ryot, that Government itself possess of enforcing the payment of the land-tax by himself. If a Zemindar fail to pay his due to government on the appointed day he is liable to be ejected from his Zemindaree and sold up, whereas he has to institute a tedious process in the Civil Courts to recover from his ryot the rent on which he must, to a considerable extent, rely, to enable him to meet those dues. The Baboo urged that the Zemindar should be allowed to exercise the same summary process of ejectment, in the case of his ryot.

P. S.—I open my letter again to tell you the License Tax is repealed. The Governor General finds the state of the Finances so flourishing, and prospects of Revenue so much better than was anticipated, that he finds the Tax unnecessary, and directs the return of all sums which have been collected under it.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening.

MARCH, "Bianca"	*Kuhner.*
OVERTURE, "Oberon"	*Weber.*
WALTZ, "Water Sprite"	*Coote.*
SELECTION, (op) "Lurline"	*Wallace.*
CAVATINNA, (op) "Gazza Ladra"	*Rossini.*
QUADRILLE, "Campbell Minstrels"	*D'Albert.*
GALOP, "Avalanche"	*Tinny.*

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—We beg to remind our readers that a meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute, will be held in the Durbar Room, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

3rd March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	H.	M.	Time Intervals.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	15	47	P.	...	N. W. P.	
		Min.	...	51	P.	...	N. W. P.	
	Madras	Max.	2	49	P.	...	W. C.	
		Min.	1	35	P.	...	W. C.	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...		
		Min.	...	1	...	...		
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	7	52	P.	...	N. W. P.	
		Min.	2	48	P.	...		
	Madras	Max.	4	32	S.	...	W. C.	
		Min.	3	42	S.	...	W. C.	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...		
		Min.	...	...	...	...		

COURT MARTIAL ON DR. BOUSTEAD.

Eighth day, 3rd March, 1862.

The Court re-assembled at eleven o'clock this morning.

Commander Hopkins recalled and examined by the Court.—The sick were mustered aft at ten o'clock in the morning, that was the usual hour for muster. The weather was fine and they were not on deck above ten minutes altogether, during that time they were under an awning. This was the occasion when Dr. Boustead complained to me in a letter about the sick men being mustered. He did not report himself sick at that time but made that report about three hours after that occurrence. I believe that he did not visit the sick, but at the same time I have reasons for thinking that he was able to do so. The sick, numbered, after the 25th, twelve men, that was all there were on the sick list that day. The letters "F. M." marked opposite the men's names in the column of remarks on the sick report I suppose meant fit for muster. I do not remember anything about these marks being against any of the men's names that were in the sick list on the first of March, when at the Commander in Chief's request, I should say, that he was on duty one day and not on duty the other two days. I should think that the man's name should not have been there at all when he was on duty. I cannot tell by whose orders the marks "F. M." were put against some of the men's names from the 25th to the 30th of April; but I suppose that either the doctor or the apothecary can explain it. I believe that I did order some mark to be put against the men's names on the sick list, so as to distinguish between those who were fit for muster and those who were not. I should have thought that those marked were not fit for muster, but I don't know.

Mr. DeCunha, apothecary, called and examined by the prosecutor.—I was apothecary on board the Dalhousie on the 11th February 1860. I remember a matter being taken on board the ship on that day, it was before we went to China. I remember Commander Hopkins saying on that occasion, to Dr. Boustead, "that a man of the name of Slater had been on the sick list for three months and that he was getting no better." Dr. Boustead, touching his cap, said to the captain "only eleven days, sir." The captain then said "hold your tongue sir, don't speak to me." That was said in the presence of the whole of the men that were at muster. I remember the circumstance of a sepoy belonging to the 3rd Native Infantry dying on board the ship. When he was taken ill he was on the troop deck. I called the doctor's attention to him directly and ordered the man some medicine, which was prepared for him without any delay; but he died before it could be administered to him. The man was not on the sick list at the time. I remember the sick being mustered on the first of May, the weather was windy and there was no awning up. On that occasion the men were on deck about fifteen or twenty minutes and it was about ten o'clock in the morning. Some of the men were very ill at the time and complained afterwards of having suffered from the exposure. At the Naval Court Martial I said that no men were dangerously ill, but since then I have thought of it day and night. I have been in Bombay on this occasion for five days. I have said on Commander Hopkins' Court Martial that no one suffered from the effects of the exposure at the muster, and the reason why I say now, that two men complained of having suffered in consequence of the exposure, is because I remember I was not obliged to tell it. A seaman of the name of Monson was at muster on that occasion and he complaind to the Captain of not having seen the doctor the night before, there were others that made the same complaint. In the sick report of the 30th of April, in the column of remarks, Monsons' name is shown as being on duty, I cannot account for the entry, I was not on the sick list, I was on duty. The handwriting is Dr. Boustead's. I cannot account for the entry, I think there must be some mistake. The meaning of the letters "F. M." in the column of remarks show that the men against whose names they are placed were fit for muster. Those marks were put there at the time of the entry. All these marks are in the handwriting of Dr. Boustead. After the 25th of April the marks were put against them in consequence of the Captain's orders. I cannot explain why this was done previous to the muster. I don't know why the Captain ordered the muster; I suppose it was to see whether the men were really sick or not, or if they were skulking. Dr. Boustead was sick on the first of May, he was suffering from jaundice. After the 25th sick while the doctor was on the sick list, reporting to him the state of the patients, when he prescribed for them. Dr. Boustead's name is attached to each days report. I continued to do this duty until Dr. Johnson came on board at Calcutta.

Commodore Wellesley, Commander in chief of the Indian Navy, called and examined by the prosecutor.—It has never come to my notice that Dr. Boustead ever entertained any desire to withdraw the charges preferred against Commander Hopkins. I had a conversation with the prisoner on the day after the Naval Court Martial had assembled for the trial of Commander Hopkins. On that occasion he called at my house in the morning between nine and ten o'clock, it was in January last. He said that there was one charge which he had sent in which did not appear among those on which Commander Hopkins was being tried. I told him that I had forwarded every document that had come into my possession. He then asked me if another charge, which he considered to be the most important of all of them, could not be added to the other charges, I merely told him that as the Court had assembled and that I had forwarded all the documents, I could not interfere.

By the Court.—The reasons why Commander Hopkins was not brought to trial before was in consequence of his being away with his ship in China: and Dr. Boustead was away on sick leave at the Neilgherries. There was likewise a good deal of correspondence with the Commander-in-chief of the army about it. I believe that it was at first intended to bring Dr. Boustead to trial by Court Martial; but a court of enquiry was ordered to assemble to investigate the charges about to be preferred against him by Commander Hopkins. It was decided by the Adjutant General that Dr. Boustead should not be tried by Court Martial at that time. In consequence of which Commander Hopkins was ordered to be tried by Court Martial. The Commander-in-Chief of the army intimated that he would await the result of that trial before any further proceedings were taken in regard to Dr. Boustead. It was likewise the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that I should bring Commander Hopkins to trial by Court Martial. And as I understood it was in consequence of the finding of the Court on that trial that Dr. Boustead was ordered to be brought before a Court Martial.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock, until Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

Ninth day, Tuesday, 4th March.

The Court re-assembled at the usual hour.

Mr. McGaa recalled and examined by the prosecutor.—These are the notes (produced) which I took on the 25th February 6th, 7th of March, and 30th April. [These notes were in substance the same as the evidence given by the witness in his examination in chief.]

To the Court.—I did not see that Commander Hopkins treated Dr. Boustead with less courtesy than any other officer. When the sick were mustered aft on the first of May the awning was spread and to the best of my recollection the weather was fine. On that occasion the men were kept at muster about a quarter of an hour. I can give no explanations in regard to certain marks in the column of remarks on the sick report.

Dr. Boustead was allowed by the Court to put the following question to the witness:—How do you reconcile your statement that Commander Hopkins did not treat Dr. Boustead with less courtesy than any other officer, and at the same time say, "that you would have felt aggrieved at the same kind of treatment yourself?"

Witness.—I have felt aggrieved many times at Commander Hopkins conduct.

The Prosecution here closed.

Mr. Thyne, Acting master Indian Navy, called and examined for the prisoner:—I was not present during the time of muster on the 14th February on board the *Dalhousie*, I do not remember that Dr. Boustead ever having committed any contempt of authority except recollect seeing him stand with his hands on his hips. Dr. Boustead's usual position or manner of standing when he was addressing any one on board the ship was as I have described, that is with one, or both of his hands on his hips. From the time of leaving Bombay until he left the ship Dr. Boustead attended to his duty regularly so far as I know. Mr. Bullock the chief Engineer once complained that he could not get medicine of the doctor when he wanted it, but he was not on the sick list at that time. I am of opinion that Dr. Boustead attended properly to his medical duties on board the ship. There was one man died on board the *ship*, a sepoy, I cannot say whether he was a patient or not, that was at Point de Galle. I never skylarked with Dr. Boustead on board the *Dalhousie*.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor. I have seen Dr. Boustead skylarking with Mr. Antram on board the ship.

Lieutenant Ferguson re-called and examined for the Prisoner:—In reference to the late Naval Court, as far as I can recollect I told Dr. Boustead that as he had produced evidence of British officers with respect to Commander Hopkins' manner, it was my opinion that he had better let the evidence stand as it was, for that a person of Mr. De Cunha's class would possibly not have so much weight as the opinion of English officers. I considered that the Court would not attach much weight to De Cunha's opinion or not. I meant with respect to Commander Hopkins' conduct being most contemptously offensive and frequently opprobreous, Dr. Boustead agreed with me and did not put the question. This opinion that I gave was merely said to Dr. Boustead in a low tone of voice, and was expressed to him in my position as officiating Judge Advocate. After the evidence for the prosecution had closed and I was about to read the prisoner's defence to the Court, Dr. Boustead informed me, in a low voice, that during the time the defence had been preparing, and for which the Court had adjourned, that Mr. Antram had come up close to where ha was standing, (and in the presence of another person) said that he had made a regular mess of his evidence as he was very nervous, and as the things had occurred so far back as two years ago he could not help it. I informed Dr. Boustead that Mr. Antram had been examined on oath and was answerable for what evidence he had given, and he was also answerable for any remark that he had made relative thereto out of Court. I then told Dr. Boustead that it was my opinion the Court would not take further notice of it, and that if he (Dr. Boustead) placed weight on the evidence of Mr. Antram he had better address the authorities on shore, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy. I asked Dr. Boustead if he was sure that if Mr. Antram was called into Court that he would make the same admission. Dr. Boustead replied that he was not sure, but that if he was on oath he would have to do so. I then said very well it is my opinion that you had better not urge the Court. I saw Mr. Antram afterwards on shore when I went to the Commodore's office to give in my report of the proceedings; when I told him what Dr. Boustead had said to me, and that it was all false, that it was a lie. As to whether Dr. Boustead asked for a little time to look over some records that had been brought into the Court sealed, I believe that he did, and he was allowed sufficient time, he turned over the leaves for about half an hour, it appeared to the Court that he was uselessly taking up the time of the Court, as he wanted to get on to the sweetmeats of the patients and not to the charges, and as he could produce no facts relative to the charges, the Court determined to proceed with the trial.

Mr. Bruce, mate on board the *Ajdaha*, called and examined for the Prisoner.—I heard Mr, Antram say on board the *Ajdaha* after he had given his evidence at the Court Martial, that he had made a mess of his evidence. I was at that time in conversation with Dr. Boustead. Mr. Antram volunteered his statement to Dr. Boustead, who was close to me at the time. I was requested by him (Dr. Boustead) to take notice of what had occurred, in case Mr. Antram was called into Court again. Mr. Antram said that he would be able to give the evidence.

Commander Hopkins recalled and examined for the Prisoner.—When I placed Dr. Boustead under arrest for making what I considered a false statement and afterwards found out that the statement was not false, I did not release him from arrest, as I had other charges to prefer against him which I intended to send into the Commander-in-Chief. (The witness here referred to the log book.) Dr. Boustead was placed in arrest on the 28th February 1860, the offence is not marked down in the book, it is not usual to do so. He was never released from arrest by me; he left the ship at Calcutta. I cannot say whether the whole of the charges had been forwarded, by Dr. Boustead, to Head Quarters, before the letter of apology was sent to him by me, but the original charges had been sent in before that time. When I placed Dr. Boustead under arrest I told him that it was for contempt of my authority. I did not know that it was necessary to tell him at that time that it was for neglecting the sick. I believe that it was clearly my duty to have placed him in arrest for these other reasons alone. I believe that I would have done so for neglecting the sick and for his contemptuous and provoking manner towards me as commander of the vessel.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock, until eleven this (Wednesday), morning.

Law Entelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Twenty-second Day, Saturday, 1st March 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Jadunathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. Kursondass Mooljee and another.

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case in rebutter of the defence, having closed,

Mr. Anstey rose to address the Court on the rebutting evidence adduced by the plaintiff. He remarked upon the immense advantage which plaintiff had had in examining a number of witnesses to rebut the defendants' case, and asked the Court to decide the case according to the probabilities and respectability of the evidence and not according to the quantity of evidence given on each side. The learned Counsel said he had before shewn satisfactorily that the alleged libel was so obscure that it was impossible to make out of it even a *prima facie* offence such as would enable the plaintiff to support his case. There was nothing in the alleged libel which called upon the defendant for justification, with the exception of the last ten or twelve lines of the article. The learned Counsel referred to the argument he had addressed before and now proposed to shew in what light the defendant presented his case, for, allegations reflecting upon the plaintiff, if he were a Christian or professor of Christianity, would undoubtedly be a libel, but not so, if he were a follower of doctrines contrary to all moral principles. Their Lordships will first consider what right had the plaintiff to sue.

Mr. Scoble here asked the Court to call upon Mr. Anstey to confine his remarks simply to the rebutting evidence, and not to go into general issues formerly discussed.

Mr. Anstey said he was not addressing the Court upon the plaint as it stood at the time of the demurrer, or as it stood at the commencement of the hearing, but upon the plaint as it stood now, after evidence on both sides was heard, and it was therefore utterly impossible to restrain him from making general observations.

Mr. Scoble insisted upon Mr. Anstey confining his remarks to the evidence plaintiff had given in rebutment.

The Court ruled that the observations should be confined to the rebutting evidence.

Mr. Anstey said he had no volition in the matter, and he could not do it, for, he must have to compare the rebutting evidence with the rebutted evidence. He went on to say that the Court should know the points to which the evidence is applicable, and he thought that the first point was that plaintiff had shewn himself constituted in relation to the society to which he belonged, and so constituted, it was impossible for him to obtain any redress in this Court. No evidence was forthcoming to produce a conviction favourable to him, and there was no standard by which the Court could test his right to sue for remedy against the alleged wrong. There was no redress for him, and if there was any, it was not to be found in this Court or in any Courts of British India.

Mr. Scoble again objected to Mr. Anstey deviating from the object of his remarks which were to be confined to the rebutting evidence.

Mr. Anstey said he was not deviating and he gave assurance to the Court that his remarks would have reference to the rebutting evidence. He then passed on to the second point, which was that if plaintiff had a right of action, then the article in respect of which he complained, was no libel. If plaintiff sued in a character which the law considered unworthy or in respect of injuries which were to him in reality no injuries, he had no *locus standi*. The position in which plaintiff sued here was quite different from that of an ordinary person suing for libel in England, and he therefore could not complain of the defendant who attempted to abate a well-known nuisance which affected the morality of the sect. In the suttee case heard in the Privy Council, it was laid down by the Judges, that, although the laws and sects of the Hindoos were protected, yet that protection was not to extend to the abnegation of morality.

Mr. Scoble again objected to Mr. Anstey going into general propositions of law.

Mr. Anstey objected to being often interrupted in that way. They were merely officious and useless interruptions on the part of Counsel, and calculated to waste the time of the Court.

Mr. Scoble asked the opinion of the Court whether it was consistent with the dignity of a Counsel to apply the epithets "officious and useless" to another Counsel, whether they were applicable to him, and whether a legal argument could be adduced at that stage of the proceedings in answer to rebutting evidence. The usual practice was that observations of Counsel should be confined to rebutting evidence, and that no general propositions or legal arguments should be addressed in answer to a rebutting case.

The Chief Justice said that the Counsel had already given assurance that he would apply those general propositions to the rebutting evidence by connecting them with it. Credit is given to such assurance by the Court, and the Court could not prevent him until the assurance is violated.

Mr. Anstey then proceeded to draw the attention of the Court to the case which plaintiff had to rebut. He was relieved from addressing the Court on the subject of the plea of not guilty, in consequence of an opinion expressed by one of their Lordships that that plea was still open, and that it would be no libel if the occasion was proved to be justifiable. With respect to the pleas of justification it should be seen how plaintiff had met those pleas. It was also to be seen whether defendant had failed to make out a justifiable occasion and the want of excess of language, the character of the Maharaj as preceptor, his position among the Bramins, and the orthodoxy of the sect. The special in the seventh plea was that, a Maharaj was a pretended teacher and one whose principles both religious and moral were to be tried by a different standard from that of ordinary suitors in respect of libel, as his doctrines were quite subversive of morality, turning evil into good, and inculcating adultery as a moral virtue, and that following such a standard, he was disentitled from all consideration. The whole case presented itself thus, given such principles, and such the results, whether it is a libel when published against the challenge of the plaintiff. It was proved by some of the plaintiff's witnesses and by none attempted to be disproved, that those passages in the plea contained substantially the doctrines of the sect. Some of them swore positively and recognised the books belonging to the sect, and not a single witness was tendered by plaintiff to impeach the authenticity of the books. Taking the fundamental do

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Cotton Supply Reporter, Jan. 15.

SIR,—In your paper of the 2nd instant, referring to a meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, convened to protest against "an unwarrantable and partial exercise of authority by the Secretary of State for India, in granting special privileges to the Manchester Cotton Company which were denied to private enterprise," you publish a letter from Dr. Forbes, in which you say "the real facts of the case are succinctly stated." And again, on the 16th instant, there appears in your columns a letter from Mr. Haywood, the Secretary of the Cotton Company, in which reference is made to the same matter. These letters contain numerous inaccuracies, which I must crave space to correct; and in doing so, I shall be reluctantly compelled to dwell at some length on personal matters—my name and that of my firm having been prominently referred to.

Mr. Haywood alleges that the meeting of the Chamber was "*got up*" by my brother, who, in so doing, "used his official position (that of Chairman of the Chamber) for the purposes of a private quarrel settled," with me, "before we (Mr. Haywood and Dr. Forbes) came out." The meeting in question was convened on the requisition of three leading firms in Bombay, who acted on the information published by the Cotton Company in its report, and were neither directly nor indirectly influenced by my brother.

The grievance of which my firm have to complain was of upwards of six months' standing at the date of the meeting, and my brother, who as Chairman of the Chamber presided, in opening the proceedings, stated that although now glad to have an opportunity of making the matter public, he had not done so before because he felt a delicacy in obtruding on the consideration of the Chamber, a matter which some might regard as of purely personal interest.

Mr. Haywood describes as a "*private quarrel*" with me the following circumstances. My firm in Bombay, having learned that a road was in course of construction from the Dharwar districts (where they had an agency) to Sedashegur, and that that port was to be opened for trade, applied, on the 26th October, 1860, to the Madras Government for land at Sedashegur, for the purpose of erecting an office, warehouses, and cotton presses. Dr. Forbes, who, from the formation of the Cotton Company had identified himself with it, knew this, and sometime in March he informed me that our operations were effectually stopped for the present by an order addressed by Sir Charles Wood to the Local Government, forbidding the disposal of any land at Sedashegur until the Cotton Company had the opportunity of making first choice.

The principal promoters of the Cotton Company professed to wish well to private enterprise, and as they privately disclaimed having taken any steps to obtain the concession made by Sir Charles Wood, I begged their interference to have the order rescinded. Their Secretary, Mr. Haywood, replied—"It is not the wish of the Company to stand in the way of private enterprise; nevertheless, the directors are doubtful as to whether it is their province to write to Government on a subject with which they have not had, nor have, anything to do. They regard it as a private matter, and cannot see how they can well interfere."

This is the only communication I ever had with the Cotton Company, and Dr. Forbes's account of my interview with the directors and their *magnanimous* (!) conduct is incorrect. He doubtless refers to an interview I had with the Committee of the Cotton Supply Association, whose interference I had requested to have the order preventing the free disposal of land at Sedashegur by the local authorities rescinded.

The result of that interview I understood to be that the Committee were to request Sir Charles Wood to issue instructions to the Local Government to reserve a site for the Cotton Company, and not, as Dr. Forbes has asserted, for my firm. I had insisted that the Cotton Company had no right to any preference; but as Sedashegur was large enough for them, and all applicants likely soon to come forward, I said I should be satisfied if their choice were only made at once. I certainly would not have expressed myself satisfied had I understood, as Dr. Forbes says, that the Cotton Company's choice was not to be made immediately.

As far as the mere personal matter is concerned, it only remains for me to say that the application for land made by my firm on the 26th October, 1860, had not been replied to on the 27th November, 1861, although I understood from my agent at Sedashegur that the Cotton Company, which had no real existence until the 22nd January, 1861, is in possession of the land required by it. Thus is private enterprise encouraged in India under the government of Sir Charles Wood.

In justification of the action of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in this matter, let me ask you to publish the resolutions unanimously adopted by it, a copy of which I enclose.

The Manchester Cotton Company differs in no respect from the mercantile firms engaged in the Bombay cotton trade. It is merely a gigantic firm, whose professed objects "are to purchase cotton direct from the grower, and to encourage the general cultivation of cotton, with the prospect under economical management, of declaring, within reasonable time, the most satisfactory dividends." In what respect, then, can they claim the support of Government in preference to merchants already established in India for precisely the same objects?

But Dr. Forbes quotes a letter of the Chamber of Commerce addressed to the Bombay Government in 1859, and says the Cotton Company proposes to do what Bombay merchants have declared to be impracticable. The letter quoted by Dr. Forbes is unfortunately expressed, for although the statement on which he bases his argument is quite true in the sense intended by the Chamber—standing, as it does, unqualified, it is liable to be misunderstood. The Chamber was replying to certain suggestions made by Dr. Forbes himself, and meant to inform Government that it was not feasible for merchants to maintain a combination not to buy a marketable (though possibly adulterated) article, and that in the existing state of the communications in the Dharwar districts it was impracticable for Bombay houses to have agencies there. I need not inquire whether the Manchester Cotton Company would have thought of establishing agencies in these districts had the communications been in the same state, present and prospective, as they were in 1850, for by Dr. Forbes's own showing their proceedings have been based on the opening of the Port of Sedashegur, and the completion of the road thence into the cotton districts.

But, however Dr. Forbes may please to interpret the letter he has quoted, he cannot honestly plead ignorance of the real sentiments of Bombay merchants. He has frequently discussed the subject of upcountry agencies with them, and has been repeatedly told by myself and by others in my hearing, that the chief, if not only, obstacle to the opening of agencies in the interior for the purchase of produce was the want of proper means of communication. These are now being provided, and it will be time to blame the merchants of Bombay for want of enterprise when they fail to take advantage of them.

In declaring "that the necessity of establishing local trustworthy European agencies in the cotton districts had over and over again been urged upon the Bombay mercantile community without effect," Dr. Forbes stated what he must have known to be untrue. As Superintendent of the Government Gin Factory at Dharwar, he could not be ignorant of the fact that several Bombay firms have had agencies in the Dharwar districts (which, owing to obstacles now happily in course of being removed, they found it politic for a time to abandon,) and he had himself, in the kindest manner, advised and assisted my own firm to establish an agency, which has been for the last eighteen months, and still is doing, those very things which he has alleged he could find no one to undertake except in Manchester.

Dr. Forbes states that the Manchester Cotton Company has especial claim for consideration because it is mainly due to its exertions that the Port of Sedashegur is to be opened, and the road thence into the cotton districts is being made; but in September, 1860, before even the preliminary meeting for establishing the Cotton Company had been held, Dr. Forbes himself showed me letters from the Chief Engineer in charge of the Sedashegur Road, stating that he had orders to prosecute the works vigorously,—proving, beyond cavil, that the Cotton Company had nothing whatever to do with the matter. I believe that after the Cotton Company was formed, it urged upon Government the necessity of certain works to render the harbour of Sedashegur safer than it is at present; but although it may be improved, the harbour, even now, is a safe one, and needs nothing but the completion of the road from the cotton districts to make it immediately available for trade.

But Dr. Forbes says, that after all the Cotton Company asked for no exclusive privileges, and the intervention of Government to prevent the sale of land at Sadashegur until the arrival of its Agent there, was merely obtained because it was possible that before he could get out all the land might be taken up. Surely such a fear was inconsistent with the assertion that there was no enterprise amongst the merchants in India. But if the fear really existed, the obvious remedy was not to stop the sale of *all* land, but to request the Government to reserve a suitable site for the Company. The delay asked for, he says, extended only to a few months. In my own case (I know not how others have been situated), my firm applied for land in October, 1860, and Mr. Haywood and Dr. Forbes visited Sedashegur and selected a site in October, 1861.

The merchants of Bombay feel no unworthy jealousy of the Manchester Cotton Company; they hail its advent among them as evidence of the increasing interest felt by Lancashire in India. They look upon it, as one of themselves said, "not as an *enemy*, but as an *ally*;" and the more powerful the latter the better. And they rejoice, therefore, that it has the ear of "the powers that be" at home, but they deprecate its using its influence to secure for itself peculiar privileges; and they claim, in justice to themselves, that whilst encouraging English capitalists to seek India as a field for their enterprise, Government shall not confer on them advantages denied to capitalists already established there.—I am, sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLEMING.

7, Mincing Lane, London, 28th Dec. 1861.

[Mr. Fleming is in error if he supposes that the Manchester Cotton Company possess any exclusive privileges at Sedashegur. If he had read Mr. Haywood's letter, which appeared in our recent number, he would see that Mr. Haywood had not been able to purchase the land which the Manchester Cotton Company required, and that the delay of which Mr. Fleming complains does not arise from an exclusive grant to the Manchester Cotton Company, but from the fact that the Madras Government had not transferred to the Bombay Government the district in which Sedashegur lies. From that cause the latter Government were not in a position to negotiate with either the Manchester Cotton Company or Mr. Fleming for the land which they required.]ED. C. S. R.

English Press.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

From a sermon preached in the parish church of Doncaster, by the Rev. C. F. Vaughan, D.D., printed at the request of the mayor and corporation.

Where then, I would ask, is that family who acknowledges no obligation to the life just ended? Is it nothing to us that for more than one and twenty years it secured the happiness of our Queen; lightening the pressure of the cares of sovereignty, and giving her that rarest blessing of a monarch—a serene, a tranquil, a holy, and a restful home? Is it nothing to us that, during the most important years of childhood and youth, it secured, to those that shall come after, an education such as is seldom granted to the heirs of thrones? a preparation for the responsibilities and temptations of exalted station, such as humbler homes might envy? a training in all knowledge and in every accomplishment suitable to royalty, yet also in those habits of simplicity and self-command which, alike in the cottage and in the palace, are the one condition of personal happiness and of social usefulness? The debt which England owes to the departed will never be fully told by the generation that now is. It is only when time shall have run its course, and peopled this world's stage with new actors and shown how they can rule who have first served, how they can govern others who have first learned to govern and to discipline themselves—it is only when days come which we pray that we may not see, and a sorrow greater still (if it be possible) than even that of this day shall have darkened the homes of our country, which a gloom of which the present is the shadow cast before—it is then, and then only, that it will be discovered what he was who is gone, and what that land owes him, for which he counselled one sovereign, and for which he educated another.

But, great as are these services done by him to our country, there is a greater yet behind, which waits not on time for its development, and whose value is for that nation which has to use the examples of its princes not as lights for guidance but as beacons for warning. Dreadful for those who have to throw a veil over their rulers' follies or their rulers' vices; a veil which they know that others will rejoice to pluck away, strengthening their own hands in wickedness by a royal or illustrious example. Dreadful it is to have to tell the young that sin is one of the prerogatives of kings; that they must not imitate it because their rank is not exalted enough for its justification. And there have been times when this dreadful experience has been that of England. A quarter of a century passed in the opposite condition has almost made us forget to give God thanks for the change. And the youngest half of each congregation, have grown up to regard the royal family as a pattern for our own. We no longer wonder at this; we accept it as of course. But let us not be insensible—least of all on this day of our mourning—to whom, under God, we chiefly owe this great moral revolution. Who was it who not only talked of duty in public, but practised it in private? Who was it on whose name the mouth of scandal never breathed—on whose character the very smell of that malignant fire never passed for a moment? May not every English family mourn for him "a part," when they think that in him chiefly—in him, it might be said, almost first of all—was realised the idea of a manly and a princely virtue, bold in everything save in violating conscience, in trifling with temptation, or in breaking the law of God? Are there none, my brethren, in humbler station, who have need this day to lay to heart his pure example? none, who, besides thanking God for what he was, have need also to say to themselves, go, and do thou likewise? May this memory of him, in our court and in our private homes, be perpetual—and may it be persuasive!

And there is he amongst us, who may not learn from the same example a lesson of regularity, of industry, of diligence in business? When was there ever a more unwearied student, a more careful improver of time, a more assiduous cultivator of talents? Who has not noticed from the first days of his English life, the record of one of those well-spent days; with its early hours, its avocations, its considerate attentions to every claim of kindness and courtesy, its self-denying exertions and its manly and vigorous relaxations! What was there in that life which needed veiling or which shunned the light? Each duty, domestic and public, had its turn and its regard; and least of all shall we account as wasted those most secluded hours which were devoted to her special service of whom God's providence had made him the natural companion, helper, and counsellor. Where save in God alone, can she now find a like refuge?

The families of the land mourn for him apart; and the land itself may mourn for him together. How did he busy himself in these pursuits which have the most direct bearing upon the national welfare! How did he labour to make England the first of the nations in her knowledge and use of the resources of her soil! How did everything interest him, which bore even the remotely upon the agriculture or upon the commerce, upon the sciences, or upon the arts, upon the sanitary, or upon the intellectual condition of the land of his adoption! How ready and how intelligent—I am witness—was his concern in everything that affected the education of any one rank of our people. Whole institutions of this nature owe their existence to his zeal, and much of their efficiency to his superintendence. For the soldier and for the soldier's widow, and for the soldier's orphan's son, how did he plan, and toil, and not faint! And for the working man, O with how serious and how wise a forethought did he busy himself! not insulting him with a display of lordly charity, as though he belonged to a different race or were the creature of another God, but recognising to the full his communion in every want and in every feeling, and rather aiding him to aid himself by setting before him a model of decency and comfort in his dwelling, and training him, by deeds not words, to self-respect, to morality, and to godliness. Yes, my brethren, the earth may receive that goodly frame: it may go forth no more on its labours, from one end of the land to the other, at the call of lofty patriotism, of wise philanthropy, and of Christian charity: but the earth will still bear upon its traces of the life which is now stilled, marks, deep and ineffaceable, of his handy-work who is now bound with graveclothes, and made ready for tomorrow's sepulture.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

(From the Daily News.)

The visitor who at the present period of progress on the Exhibition works approaches them by the Brompton way, might very easily fall into the error of believing that they commenced at Hyde-park-corner, so general throughout the whole route is the process of repair and resuscitation. The instincts of trade, which seldom err, are all alive to the prospects of the ensuing summer, and every shop, great and small, all over the district, is being new-fronted, glazed, and decorated, in order that, betimes, it may be ready for the traffic of the world's fair. Even that old, decayed, lodging-house boulevard on the right-hand side of the Brompton-road, with its trees which never in the most verdant season look any other colour but brown, is beginning to exhibit its piles of brick and its heaps of mortar on the esplanade, as if it, too, expected to imbibe some small portion of the coming commercial vitality. Many private houses are being turned into shops, and the shops are sprouting out in various styles of architectural decoration, whilst all other doings in the neighbourhood are equally symptomatic of the earnestness with which the whole trade of western London is looking forward to the 1st of May.

As for the building itself, its progress is really marvellous, an interval of a single week being quite sufficient to make the most palpable progress. The eastern dome rapidly approaches completion, all the heavy work being now nearly completed, and the western one, which it must be remembered was begun seven weeks later, is exceedingly well advanced. In this portion of the works, which is under the immediate superintendence of *Mr. Ashton, the great fibs are half finished* all round and their remaining halves lie ready close at hand. Nobody of course expects that the domes will be actually finished by the 12th February, nor will it be necessary that they should be so, as the work to be commenced on that day is the receipt of goods, and for that the building is sufficiently advanced already. The French court, the nave, and the picture gallery are all completed, and goods might be stored in them without any inconvenience. We are happy in being able to state that although the ominous word "strike" was heard at the commencement of last week in connexion with the works of the dome, yet nothing occurred to retard their progress for a moment. The fact was that a portion of the men who were employed on the loftier and more dangerous work were paid sixpence an hour, whilst those who worked on *terra firma* received only fivepence. The latter struck, and were immediately discharged, but double the number immediately applied for employment, so that there was not a moments's cessation in the works, where everything is now going on with more than its previous rapidity and success.

The nave may be said to be finished, with the exception of the colouring, which yet remains to be decided on. The great travelling scaffold, the largest machine that perhaps ever ran on a railway, is kept moving up and down, and men perched on its various stories paint a pillar blue here, and a cornice there, in order to ascertain which colour would most successfully throw out the rather deficient light. The last colour that was tried was pink, and up to the present moment pink is still the favourite; but our own impression is that greater amount of actual light must be given before any colour with which the nave may be decorated can be seen to advantage. This might easily be done by removing the flat lead roofs which at present cover the two galleries, and replacing them by glass, or else piercing them with skylights at frequent intervals. Even then the light would be much less than in the nave of the former exhibition, where on bright summer days it was sometimes excessive, as the flooring of the galleries would tone it down sufficiently for the promenaders and exhibitors below. The refreshment rooms, which require an immense mass of very solid brickwork, do not show as much progress as other portions of the building, but as they will not be required until the opening, no uneasiness need be felt on their account. They will be both finished and supplied with their eatables and drinkables quite in time for the first influx of visitors. Of the annexes, one only can be said to be nearly finished, and the other is in a promising state of progress; and as an indication that the works generally are well forward, we may add, that the great entrances are now being finished, and that the principal staircase has been commenced. Another symptom of nearing the goal is that the issue of season tickets is ordered to commence next week, and that the whole of the staff are under orders to remove from the Strand to the new offices on the premises at the commencement of next month. It is to be hoped that, in this sickly season, all sanitary precautions, such as airing, ventilating, &c., will be previously taken, as new walls are very apt to deal harshly with the human system. The Commissioners have before them ample evidence that the season is more than ordinarily prolific of colds and rheumatisms, seeing that out of 800 cases in which allotments of space have been cancelled, more than one-half the intending exhibitors have pleaded indisposition as a reason for not having accepted their allotments within the time stipulated. Not a single accident of any consequence occurred at the works during the past week, although the principal business was the rearing of the domes, which, of course, is looked upon as the most hazardous portion of the undertaking. There were upwards of 1,000 visitors on Saturday, of whom a very large proportion were French, and other foreigners.

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